Department of Labor and Industry Board of Personnel Appeals PO Box 201503 Helena, MT 59620-1503 (406) 444-2718

STATE OF MONTANA BEFORE THE BOARD OF PERSONNEL APPEALS

IN THE MATTER OF THE UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE CHARGE NO. 16-2010

I. Introduction

On December 21, 2009, the Federation of Butte-Silver Bow Employees, Local 4372, MEA-MFT, AFL-CIO, hereinafter Local 4372 or Union, filed an unfair labor practice charge with the Board of Personnel Appeals alleging that the City and County of Butte-Silver Bow, hereinafter BSB, committed an unfair labor practice when it unilaterally changed the hours of work of a bargaining unit member without bargaining. No specific statute was cited in the complaint as having been violated. BSB has responded to the charge through Lindsey Ide, Human Resource Manager and has denied that BSB committed an unfair practice. Local 4372 has provided information to the investigator through its President, Debbie Alt, as well as through JC Weingartner, MEA-MFT Director of Member Rights.

John Andrew was assigned by the Board to investigate the charge and has reviewed the information submitted by the parties and communicated with them as necessary in the course of the investigation. The last information received by the investigator was furnished by Ms. Alt on January 22, 2010.

II. Findings and Discussion

The facts of this case are fairly straightforward. Local 4372 is the clerical support unit for BSB. Debbie Alt, is the current President of Local 4372 and has been, and currently is, a member of the Union negotiating team. Ms. Alt is employed in the Finance and Budget Department of BSB.

When she began working in the Finance Department in 1997 Ms. Alt worked a traditional schedule of 8-5, five days per week. In May of 2007, Ms. Alt approached her supervisor, Jeff Amerman, Finance and Budget Director, with a request that she be allowed to work a four day schedule, ten hours each day. Mr. Amerman approved this change, without any bargaining with the Union, and Ms. Alt began working the 4/10 schedule. Ms. Alt was the only person in the department who was working a 4/10 schedule. She worked under this schedule until July of 2009 at which time Mr. Amerman placed Ms. Alt back on the traditional 8-5, five day per week schedule. This change occurred without bargaining and was viewed by BSB as a management right exercised in conformance with the collective bargaining agreement.

BSB provided a rationale for why they changed Ms. Alt's schedule including a belief that as things were, there were inefficiencies in the department and a certain degree of a lack of accountability in the department. Ms. Alt disputes some, if not all of the assertions made by BSB in this regard, but suffice to say, there were issues in the department prompting the change that BSB deemed necessary and within their right to exercise.

The schedule change is captured in written form in a June 18, 2009, e-mail from Jeff Amerman to JC Weingartner. That e-mail contains the department work rules being adopted by BSB as well as a notice that the rules, and by reference, Ms. Alt's return to an 8-5 schedule, would be effective July 1, 2009. On June 19, 2009, Mr. Weingartner responded to Mr. Amerman by e-mail, copied to Ms. Alt, and Nancy Hogart, another officer in Local 4372 advising:

Please be advised that these rules change conditions and terms of employment and therefore are a subject of mandatory bargaining. The union demands to bargain these changes. Please arrange a time with Debbie when you can meet with the bargaining team to negotiate these proposed changes.

Please be advised that if you do implement these changes on July 1, 2009 without bargaining, an Unfair Labor Practice will be filed immediately.

A charge was not filed immediately, but it was filed on December 21, 2009. BSB did not respond to the bargaining demand of the Union, other than to advise the investigator that in the view of BSB there was no need to respond as the appropriate section of the bargaining agreement was cited by BSB and given their interpretation of the agreement there was no requirement to bargain.

Throughout this investigation BSB has denied it committed an unfair labor practice as it followed the collective bargaining agreement and that, if anything, a grievance, not an unfair labor practice should have been filed. At this point in time BSB contends that such a grievance, if it were now filed, would be barred by timeliness under the bargaining agreement. Citing the bargaining agreement, BSB contends that it relied on Article 11, Sections 1 and 3 to support its belief there was no obligation to bargain. BSB also contends that bargaining history, or rather lack of bargaining further supports its

position. Specifically BSB points to the fact that Ms. Alt's schedule was initially changed without bargaining so there is no need to bargain another change back to the traditional and previous 8-5 schedule. Again, in the view of BSB the contract is controlling.

Montana law requires public employers and labor organizations representing their employees to bargain in good faith on issues of wages, hours, fringe benefits, and other conditions of employment, 39-31-301(5) MCA. Failure to bargain collectively in good faith is a violation of 39-31-401(5) MCA. The Montana Supreme Court has approved the practice of the Board of Personnel Appeals of using federal court and National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) precedent as guidance in interpreting Montana collective bargaining laws. State ex rel. Board of Personnel Appeals v. District Court (1979), 183 Mont. 223, 598 P.2d 1117; City of Great Falls v. Young (Young III) (1984), 211 Mont. 13, 686 P.2d185.

There is a long standing precedent wherein both the NLRB and the Montana Board of Personnel Appeals (BOPA) defer to the contract grievance procedure when the dispute arises in the confines of a long and productive relationship and there are no claims of enmity on the part of the employer towards the employees exercising their protected rights; the employer expresses a willingness to defer to the grievance mechanism; and, the roots of an unfair labor practice charge rest in contract interpretation. See, for instance, ULP 43-81, William Converse v Anaconda Deer Lodge County and ULP 44-81 James Forsman v Anaconda Deer Lodge County, August 13, 1982, wherein the Board of Personnel Appeals adopted National Labor Relations Board precedent set forth in Collyer Insulated Wire, 192 NLRB 387, 77 LRRM 1931, deferring certain unfair labor practice proceedings to an existing negotiated grievance/arbitration procedure.

Here there is every reason why deferral would make sense, but there simply is no "fit" in doing so. In the instant case the Union has not filed a grievance under the collective bargaining agreement. Rather, the Union elected to file an unfair labor practice charge. Although the charge was not filed "immediately" it was filed within the six month limitation of 39-31-404 MCA. The unfair labor practice charge was filed in a timely manner.

There is no apparent authority for BOPA to compel arbitration when there is no grievance filed by a labor organization. Because there is no grievance pending there is no potential for the BOPA and an arbitrator to issue possibly conflicting opinions, a primary reason for deferral. Arguendo, even if BOPA were to direct that a grievance should be filed to resolve this matter the employer has expressed no interest in waiving its right to raise timeliness as a defense in arbitration, a clear bar to deferral by either BOPA or the NLRB. See for instance Branch International Services, 327 NLRB 209, 164 LRRM 1342 (1998) and Raymond International, 218 NLRB 202, 89 LRRM 1461 (1975). In view of all of the above deferral is not appropriate. Thus, contrary to strong precedent involving bad faith bargaining allegations alone and the strong deference to deferral, in this case the BOPA is left to look to the collective bargaining agreement to see whether there is merit to the Union charge.

Article 11, Section 1 of the collective bargaining agreement provides in relevant part:

<u>Section 1</u>: A regular work day shall consist of eight (8) hours of work and shall include two fifteen (15) minutes rest breaks and forty (40) hours shall constitute a regular work week. A work week shall consist of five (5) days of work and two (2) consecutive days off in each seven day period.

Article 11, Section 3 provides:

With management approval, an employee may designate a flexible work schedule, provided that the total workweek does not exceed 40 hours. Changes in any Article of this agreement that may be affected by this designation shall be mutually agreed to by the Employer and the Federation prior to implementation of the schedule.

Article 11, Section 7 provides:

Section 7: The employer agrees to furnish each affected employee hereunder with a copy of all existing work rules thirty (30) days after the effective date of this contract and also agrees to furnish each employee with a copy of any changes within ten (10) days before they become effective. New employees shall be provided with a copy of the work rules at the time of hire. All modifications or additions to existing work rules shall not become effective until the Federation Representative/State Federation representative has been furnished with a copy of the proposed changes or additions. The Federation reserves the right to file a grievance over the utilization of any new work rule adopted.

Article 12, the grievance procedure provides for the grievance procedure between BSB and Local 4327. The procedure provides in Section 5 that:

<u>Section 5</u>: The parties agree that within fifteen (15) working days of the alleged infraction, the employee and/or the Federation Representative must discuss the matter with the immediate supervisor. However, if through informal discussion, an employee's grievance is not resolved, they may seek relief by the following steps below in the sequence shown:

The steps of the grievance procedure are then specified.

Article 12, Section 6 then provides:

<u>Section 6</u>: In the event that the time limits specified in the subsection above are not adhered to by either one of the parties, the grievance will be settled in favor of the party that is not in default of the time limits. The time limits may be waived upon mutual agreement of both parties.

The above in mind, BOPA is left with the question of whether or not BSB committed an unfair labor practice by unilaterally changing work schedules. It is fundamental that a

unilateral change in a mandatory subject of bargaining is an unfair labor practice. An exception clearly exists if, in fact, the employer, was merely following the terms of an existing bargaining agreement, as is argued by BSB.

As previously mentioned, BOPA is reluctant to interpret a collective bargaining agreement, but here there is little or no choice given how this case has evolved. Nothing in the collective bargaining agreement specifically addresses a change to and from a 4/10 schedule or any schedule for that matter. If anything the contract contemplates a 5-8 schedule as the norm. It then addresses changes in work rules, which by their nature and placement in the contract, include changes in work schedules. Then, as per the contract, any changes in work rules, and therefore schedules, must be noticed to the Union, as BSB did on June 18, 2009. Under the contract the Union then reserves the right to grieve the change. Here BSB followed the contract and gave notice to the Union that there would be a change in schedule. BSB lived up to the terms of the contract. The arguments of BSB are compelling in this regard. Further given that the Union does not couch its complaint in specific allegations of, for instance, anti-union animus, or failure to provide information to process a grievance etc. there is nothing for BOPA to look to resolve other than whether or not the contract was followed. It was. This was not a unilateral change by BSB, but rather was a change contemplated in the contract and subject to its interpretation. There was no violation of the terms of the collective bargaining agreement and thus no unilateral change. BSB did not bargain in bad faith nor did it interfere with the rights of bargaining unit members, individually, or collectively. There is insufficient evidence offered by the Union to sustain a finding of probable merit.

III. Recommended Order

It is hereby recommended that Unfair Labor Practice Charge 16-2010 be dismissed.

DATED this 2nd day of February 2010.

BOARD OF PERSONNEL APPEALS

John Andrew
Investigator

NOTICE

Pursuant to 39-31-405 (2) MCA, if a finding of no probable merit is made by an agent of the Board a Notice of Intent to Dismiss is to be issued. The Notice of Intent to Dismiss may be appealed to the Board. The appeal must be in writing and must be made within

10 days of receipt of the Notice of Intent to Dismiss. The appeal is to be filed with the Board at P.O. 201503, Helena, MT 59620-1503. If an appeal is not filed the decision to dismiss becomes a final order of the Board.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

I, ______, do hereby certify that a true and correct copy of this document was mailed to the following on the _____ day of ______2010, postage paid and addressed as follows:

DEBBIE ALT LOCAL 4372 1901 LOWELL AVENUE BUTTE MT 59701

JC WEINGARTNER MEA MFT 1232 EAST 6TH AVE HELENA MT 59601

LINDSEY IDE BUTTE SILVER BOW GOVERNMENT 155 WEST GRANITE BUTTE MT 59701